

Gateway

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Friday, January 29, 1982

Black History Month — see pages 6, 7 and 8



'I challenge you'

Ken Jarecke

Combatting racism... Charles King, minister and activist, took that message to UNO this week. King decried the division of American society along racial lines and blamed "white institutions" for the problem in fiery, emotional oratory.



"Endless Love"

Ken Jarecke

Of love and sexuality... the above painting by Jimi Wayne was one of several works by black artists displayed in the Milo Ball Student Center earlier this week. The work also depicts the resolve and unity of black men and women in modern society.

Kolasas live in Poland 'as best we can'

Editor's note: The following article was accompanied by a cover letter dated Jan. 11. In the letter, the Kolasas said any mail they receive from the United States is "censored" only by the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). Their address is c/o American Embassy (WAW), APO New York 09757. Additionally, the letter states:

"We are hoping to leave this week for a trip to Scandinavia, but (are) in the process of arranging a return visa. We have no problem in leaving, but the return requires some hurdles through the maze of bureaucratic red tape, now increased by the imposition of martial law. One result of martial law has been to triple the amount of official paper. So, you see the military here is not unlike the world over. Hopefully, we will get out and back, and will send another short article upon our return from 'the free world of capitalism and democracy'."

Bernard Kolas, associate professor of political science at UNO, was awarded a Fulbright Grant to lecture at the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw until May 1982. He and his wife Patricia, assistant professor of educational administration, supervision and foundations at UNO, have been in Poland since September 1981. CBS News said Monday that Polish Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski told the nation that martial law could be lifted by the end of February if the government was assured that "anti-state" forces were neutralized. If members of the Solidarity trade union promised to call for no further strikes, and if the authority of the Communist party is not challenged.

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By Bernard and Patricia Kolas

Warsaw, Jan. 11 — Sunday (Dec. 13) was another overcast day, cold enough to know that winter had arrived. Time for the children's hour on television, the Sunday morning pacifier. Usually old reruns of the "World of Disney" are shown, but today the next episode in the series "Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness

Trail" was scheduled.

There's nothing on the television but snow and a steady hum. It looked like the damn Polish t.v. set had finally given out. A few minutes of fiddling did no good, so the off button was energetically and disgustingly pushed.

Sunday morning brunch of eggs, salami (shipped over from the States), home-fried potatoes, bread, butter, jelly and tea satisfied the hunger pangs of two American professors.

Just before noon all the electricity went off, but a check determined that only apartment 904 (ours) was affected. No doubt a blown fuse. Hopefully, the occupant of 903 could help with a new fuse. The Pole in 903 was pleased to help, but first excitedly related the news that martial law had been declared: the soldiers were on the streets, all communication had been cut (including telephones), the airport was closed, and that the television was to come on the air at noon with further information. With the defective fuse repaired, we turned on the t.v. and waited.

About 12:15, following the playing of the Polish national anthem, General Wojciech Jaruzelski came on and announced the reasons for martial law and appealed for calm and cooperation. Later in the day, further information was provided on the provisions of martial law — limitations, regulations, and so forth.

Now two Omahans, along with 36 million Poles, were living under the reality of martial law.

From the vantage point of our eighth floor apartment window, nothing seemed unusual for a Sunday; perhaps a few less people were walking around, certainly less traffic, but no tanks or soldiers were visible. The trams and buses could be seen running as they normally did. Living in the southern suburbs of Warsaw in a series of large, 10-story block apartment buildings, life seemed no different than the previous day. Since we live close to the airport, we did notice the unusual calm in the absence of the noise of aircraft landing and taking off to which we had become so accustomed. Until we stopped to listen for the noise, we were unaware that there was none.

Since we had no plans to go anywhere that day, we remained at home, glued to the t.v. set, trying to understand and interpret what martial law might mean for our daily lives. We learned that travel within the country was prohibited; a curfew was in effect from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; a number of Poles had been "interned"; Solidarity was suspended; there would be no sale of gasoline to private individuals; strikes and protest actions were illegal; all schools were on early vacation. All of this was necessary to prevent the outbreak of civil war, which, according to the government media, had been the intent of Solidarity.

Monday, Dec. 14 — second day of martial law and first day of work. A visit to the U.S. Embassy seemed in order to check on the situation and status of Americans. It seemed appropriate as well to touch base with the Central School for Planning and Statistics for a report and perhaps some additional news. During the 20-minute tram ride toward the center of Warsaw and the American Embassy, tanks and soldiers were visible, mainly at major intersections, and stopping vehicles and checking papers. There was no special security on the trams and buses, but the somewhat smaller than usual throngs of people on the trams seemed to indicate that numbers of Poles were staying home.

From the trams stop to the embassy is a 10-minute walk, but again no particular differences from every other day. No special security about the embassy (yet); the usual complement of Polish police in the area (later they would be increased).

The reception area of the embassy was crowded with Americans seeking information and advice. Most of the information was a rehash of what had already been on television and for the most part, people appeared to be seeking psychological reassurance that no great danger existed.

At the Central School, the department secretary had no great news except to con-

(continued on page 3)

Inside Friday: *Mavs are number 1*

Faculty Senate to hear report

Academic requirements may change

UNO's academic structure may change as a result of the findings of the Task Force on University Requirements.

Admissions requirements and core area curriculum requirements will probably be the areas that undergo changes.

"I would be very surprised if no changes are made following the board's (NU Board of Regents) March meeting," said Otto Bauer, vice chancellor for academic affairs.

Bauer established the task force last February and charged the committee with reviewing recommendations on a broad range of academic requirements.

Among some of the areas studied were the appropriateness of prerequisites as contrasted with required test scores and high school grade point aver-

ages; non-degree programs; and ways to help students overcome deficiencies in recommended admissions requirements.

The task force found that students must have graduated from an accredited high school to enter undergraduate college at UNO, and that the students must have completed three years of English and one year of high school algebra.

Bauer said that although there will be some exemptions from this requirement if the Board of Regents approves the recommendations, those who enroll under such exemptions will be subject to special counseling and suspension from the university if they have not satisfied university requirements.

The task force was also originally charged to

study the possible need of establishing a University College to handle those students enrolled in a non-degree program. The final report submitted by the task force indicated that the University Division and the College of Continuing Studies can handle an increase in such enrollment.

According to the report, decisions concerning which college the student enrolls in are too often made by staff members rather than admissions counselors.

The recommendations made by the task force will first be reviewed by the Educational Policy Advisory Committee (EPAC), which is composed of students and staff members. Bauer said the committee can make suggestions but has "no authority to make any changes in the report."

Following EPAC's review, the report will be reviewed by each of UNO's colleges. Each college dean will solicit advice and the report will then be returned to Bauer.

Bauer said he will review all the suggestions and prepare a final draft which will be sent to the Faculty Senate for review. The Board of Regents will be the last body to review the report.

Bauer said the last attempt to make such changes resulted in rejection by the regents. He said he thinks their answer will be different this time.

"Modifications are already under way in some of the university colleges. I think the pendulum is swinging differently than it did in 1979. I think the board might want to do something this time."

UNO enrollment increases

Only two colleges at UNO have shown an increase in enrollment this semester, compared to the spring semester of 1981.

The College of Business Administration (CBA) and the College of Arts and Sciences are again the largest colleges on campus.

Students appear to be very interested in business, according to the reports. The enrollment in CBA has increased by 304 students, but 66 less than last year's increase.

The College of Education showed the greatest loss, a total of 76 students. Last semester the loss totaled 69.

Increased enrollment in the Affiliate Nurse's Program seems to reflect the need for nurses in Omaha, according to Dorothy Patach, counselor for the health sciences.

The AFROTC program has grown in the past few semesters. The ROTC program reports students enrolled for 182 hours more than last semester.

According to enrollment figures, Arts and Sciences students enrolled for a total of 65,209 hours.

This year there are 13 fewer graduate students. Enrollment figures show 2,048 students are taking graduate courses.

According to preliminary reports, Gardner Van Dyke, assistant vice chancellor for student academic services, said the total number of students currently registered on the UNO campus is 14,829. Last semester enrollment reports showed a total of 15,492,623 students more than this semester.

Van Dyke added that he was pleased with the controlled flow the entry ticket system demonstrated.

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Kolasas: jailing of Poles 'traumatizing'

(continued from page 1)

firm that classes had been cancelled until further notice. As is the case in such a situation, no one seemed to know much about what was happening, although the rumor mill was beginning — neighbor so-and-so said this. Voice of America reported that, the BBC talks of mass arrests, etc.

Back to the apartment, with stops at a few stores along the way for bread, milk, and other such items. It all seemed normal, although the number of patrons in the stores was greater than usual. Soon many stores were out of bread as panic buying set in. Since not a great many items had been on stores' shelves over the past few months, not much could be purchased except perishables.

The evening news spoke of calm and order in the country, but the trained observer listened to what was not said. Nothing was mentioned of Gdansk (where Solidarity was born), Katowice (the coal mining center), or Szczecin (northwest Baltic coast shipping center). An educated guess was that martial law was not being accepted without some resistance in many parts of the country. Warsaw was quiet, but then it has never been an "activist" center and as the capital, and center of government and party, would not be expected to be too resistant.

In the ensuing days, the now somewhat familiar series of events began to unfold — the first week of martial law saw resistance in many parts of the country, mostly in factories and mines. Some violence occurred in Katowice and Gdansk — a number were killed and wounded. The government listed seven miners as the number killed; other sources inside and outside the country talked of 200.

The government said 5,000 persons were interned; Solidarity sources speak of 30,000. For now, the accurate figure remains unknown. By the end of week one of martial law, only a few mines are holding out in strike actions.

Calm and some semblance of order was restored through the country; curfew hours were shortened from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m., and wholly suspended the night of Dec. 24-25, so Poles could attend traditional midnight Mass. The regime has been careful not to antagonize the

Church, and no actions have been taken against it. But mass meetings and gatherings are banned, with the exception of attendance at Mass.

Some charter flights are operating out of Warsaw, but for the most part, Poles cannot leave the country and foreigners cannot enter. In-country mail service is restored, then international mail to other Communist countries, and finally mail to other countries; all mail, however, is subject to censorship. Telephone and telegraph service remains inoperative. Thus ends the third week of martial law.

The military regime has been careful not to antagonize the Catholic Church, and no actions have been taken against it. But mass meetings and gatherings are banned, with the exception of attendance at Mass.

Compared to one's notions of martial law, or textbook expectations of it, Polish martial law has been, to date, relatively moderate, certainly as it relates to the average Polish citizen. Normal daily activities have not been unduly affected, security arrangements are not extreme, and although in-country travel outside the voivodship (analogous to counties in the States) requires special permission, this is not next-to-impossible to obtain.

Of course, most Poles were unable to travel and visit families during the holidays as they had previously been accustomed, and the favorite post-Christmas holiday vacations in the mountains were impossible for many.

For those interned and their families, the experience of martial law has been physically and psychologically traumatic. For the rest of the Poles, martial law has been more of a psychological, rather than physical, burden to bear. Whereas a few months ago most Poles felt that positive changes were in the works, most are now pessimistic about the future of "socialist renewal" in Poland. Few hold out any

hope that the government's economic reform will bring Poland out of its economic crisis in the near future.

Perhaps because we were foreigners, or because we live in Warsaw, we were able to get authorization to travel to Zakopane (a popular mountain resort in southern Poland) to spend Christmas with relatives. Many were not so lucky, including other foreigners, and we heard that in Krakow no one was given permission to travel to Zakopane.

We spent a very wonderful and moving Christmas among our Polish relatives. The traditional Christmas Eve meal, the Polish Wigilia, had more meaning for us this year than ever before.

Up to this point, we have never felt ourselves to be in any personal danger and have been more concerned about the fears that our family and friends in the U.S. would have about our personal safety, as well as our inability to communicate with them to reassure them that we are in no danger.

Perhaps because we were foreigners, or because we live in Warsaw, we were able to get authorization to travel to spend Christmas with relatives. The traditional Christmas Eve meal, the Polish Wigilia, had more meaning this year.

We have been out and about Warsaw every day of martial law, have traveled to Zakopane, and not encountered any great problems or difficulties. Of course, we have no way of knowing if our experi-

ences parallel those of other Americans in Poland; perhaps having lived in Poland previously provides us with the experience of knowing what is possible and what to avoid, and perhaps we "blend" into Polish society better than others might.

In any case, we continue to live our daily lives as best we can (as do most Poles) and have every expectation of continuing to do so in the coming months. The universities are expected to reopen soon but it is not known under what changes and conditions, as well as whether or not an American political scientist will be permitted to teach.

We have been impressed with the ability of the Polish people to cope with adversity. Of course, the student of history is not amazed by this trait, since the history of Poland is marked by adversity.

The economic situation, and now martial law, are placing a great strain on Polish society in many inter- and intra-personal ways — not to mention the physical assaults — but the Poles continue to struggle, to retain their sense of humor and generally gracious manners, and to extend great hospitality toward guests, a trademark of Polishness.

The fortitude, resilience, and strong religious faith of the Polish people have served to reassure us that the opening lines of the Polish national anthem are more than mere words: "The Polish nation has not yet perished as long as we are alive."



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Comment

Kudos for FDR — Kicks for Reagan

Special kudos this week to the centennial celebration of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. FDR entered the White House in times that were more economically severe than anything we are currently experiencing (yet). And faced with this situation he turned the federal government into a protector of the American Dream.

This in stark contrast to the present talk of "safety nets" and the "truly needy." Why, the only time those clowns see depressed conditions is when they look through their old copies of National Geographic.

None of this "things take time" business with FDR. His first 100 days in office saw more action than all of Ron's B-movies combined.

FDR told a frightened American people that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." Wrinkles Reagan tries to frighten the American people each week with another new threat. Recession, or is it depression? The reds in Russia, in Poland, in the car wash. What happened to El Salvador?

How about the latest and most absurd threat? FDR must be laughing with amazement or cringing with disgust at Reagan's fear of a Libyan hit squad.

If there was a threat, which must still be proven, what happened? Maybe they took a wrong turn in Newark. They were supposed to have been trained by our CIA. Just ask Fidel Castro — we have nothing to worry about.

FDR instituted an economy geared toward the interest of the people.

Bonzo's buddy is not trying to do that with his supply-side, trickle-down, Hollywood economics. FDR took this nation off the gold standard. Mr. Wagon Train may bring it back.

FDR served hot dogs to the king and queen. The Reagans redo the White House so that they can live like royalty themselves.

FDR was detested by the elite of the business world, who considered him a traitor to his class. Today, Reagan is loved as a defender of all that can separate Americans.

Eleanor Roosevelt was either loved or hated by people everywhere. Most people loved her. She was a woman of compassion and courage.

Mrs. Designer Dress is too busy picking china patterns and fancy satin for the White House beauty salon.

It is hard to imagine the crippled Roosevelt today, determined to lead a nation through a series of crises, even thinking of the presidency of the greatest nation on earth as a nine to five job.

Would Roosevelt's aides have let him sleep through air skirmishes with other nations? Not likely.

Race relations: They say you can tell a lot about someone by what their enemies have to say. They made up a little ditty for Franklin and Eleanor: "You kiss the Negroes — I'll kiss the Jews — We'll stay in the White House as long as we choose."

You can bet the mortgage (at double-digit interest) that Reagan and Co. won't be accused of losing too much time working on the needs of the poor.

Does it have to be just a memory to think of the president as a person who will speak for those who have no voice, be strong for those who are weak, and possess courage for those who are afraid?

No, it doesn't.

Are we asking to much of a president when we tell him to treat senior citizens with dignity, women with equality, and provide the young with a decent, quality education?

No, we are not.

Is this President fulfilling his commitment to find "jobs, jobs, jobs?"

No, he is not.

Can we do something?

Yes, in 1982 we will have an opportunity to send the president a message. We will be voting for our representative to Congress. Maybe the spirit of FDR will be more than just a memory.

Gateway

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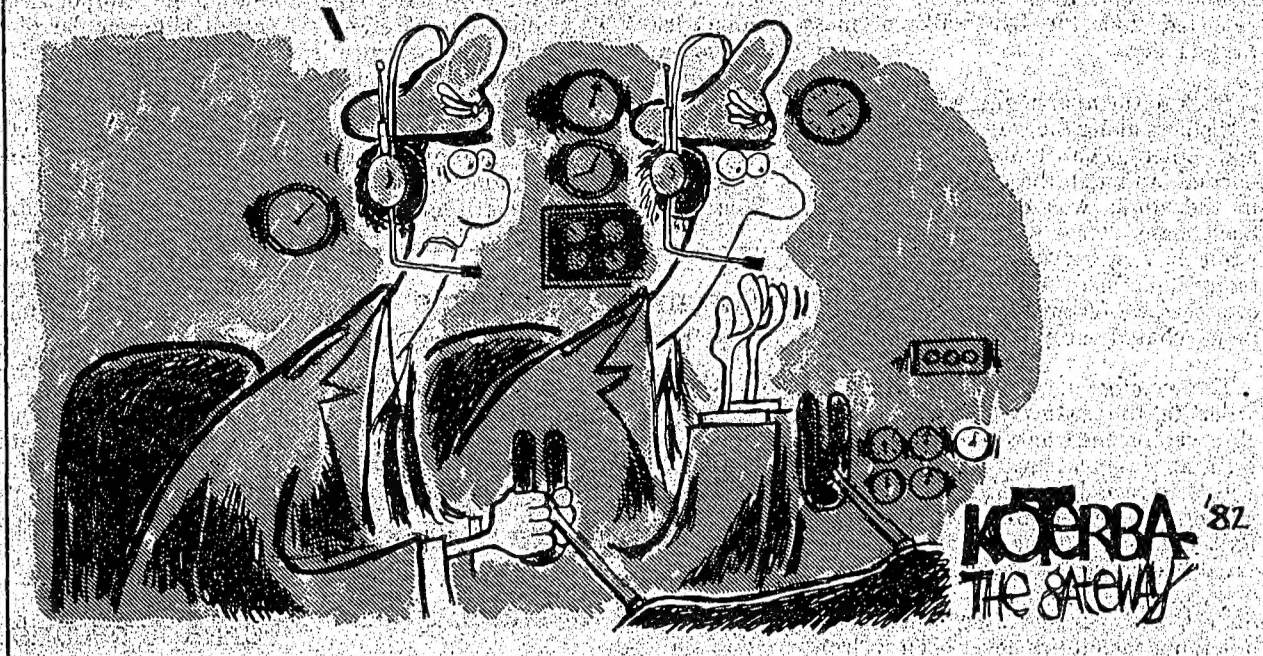
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Rubber's radio station bounced

Nicholas von Hoffman

That rarity of rarities is about to happen. A media corporation is about to lose a major market TV license. That happens about as often as we get a new volcano in Kansas.

The station in question is Boston's WNAC, owned by RKO General. Last year, the Federal Communications Commission voted to snatch RKO General's Boston license as well as the licenses for two other stations the company owns: KHJ in Los Angeles and WOR in New York. Investment analysts put the value of all three properties at about half a billion dollars with a federal license, and about one-tenth that without one. (Who says the government can't create wealth merely by writing out a piece of paper?)

An appeals court has upheld the loss of the Boston station. The fate of the other two properties is not yet finally determined, nor that of the company's 13 radio stations.

Why is RKO General being made to walk the plank? The underlying reason has to do with the company which owns RKO General Tire and Rubber of Akron, Ohio: (More than 20 percent of General Tire is in turn owned by Gulf & Western, another conglomerate that has companies making movies and cigars, growing sugar and doing a million and one other things.

It is the rubber company which is the source of RKO's troubles. The rubber company has been involved in political slush funds, bribery abroad, and stands accused of demanding that its suppliers advertise on its broadcasting stations. Parts of this case date back to the mid '60s which is par for any matter handled by lawyers who charge by the hour, but the truth or falsity of these allegations need not detain us.

That's judges' work. What ought to concern us is the degree of ownership of broadcast properties by companies whose major lines of business are in other industries. So far as broadcasters are in the entertainment business, this condition isn't of pressing importance, but these are also news and public affairs outlets.

A measly 6.5 percent of General Tire's business is broadcasting. Under those circumstances, of course, the dominant concerns and policies are going to be set by people who have no interest, knowledge or sympathy with what we not always laughingly call journalism.

This isn't an unusual situation. It is already common and growing

more so. A few of the more disturbing examples: Rollins, Inc. of Atlanta is primarily in the gas, oil and termite control business but owns, among other things, three television stations in not insignificant places like Charleston, W. Va., and Pensacola, Fla.; American Express is one of the larger owners of cable television; Westinghouse Electric, an \$8.5 billion dollar company, does about 3 percent of its business in broadcasting but what a 3 percent that is!

There isn't space to list all of what it owns, which includes TV stations in such small cities as Pittsburgh, Baltimore, San Francisco and Philadelphia. There are the Group W radio stations, and enormous investments in cable TV in no less than 31 states, plus a joint venture with ABC in an all-news cable TV network; RCA, owner of five major market TV stations (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington and Cleveland) plus the NBC peacock, plus its radio stations and the radio networks, plus, plus. You would think from that lineup that RCA

was primarily in the media business. It isn't. Less than 20 percent of its revenues comes from broadcasting.

Inevitably, conglomerate ownership of media companies must influence what is defined as news and how it is presented. There will be loud protestations to the contrary and many assurances that "we don't tell our reporters what to write." They don't need to hire a corps of dishonest journalists. Corporations tend to hire personality types that fit in with its organization — those famous team ballplayers — and with people like that you never have to give them an overt order. They pick up on the hand signals very fast.

Lastly, behold the perversion of the essence of the First Amendment's guarantee of a right of a free press. With the channels of communication in the hands of corporations who at best regard news and editorial opinion as income earners and who at worst, ala Mobil Oil, think of them as propaganda, the individual — and the ethics and outlook of the individual — will be fatally disconnected from public expression. A manipulative monotony of misinformation and disinformation will become the constitutionally protected mass media norm.

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Collective bargaining threatened Peterson pushes for union's ban

By Bernie L. Williamson

Most public employee unions would be abolished if State Sen. Howard L. Peterson of Grand Island has his way.

On Jan. 6, Peterson introduced legislative bill (LB) 610 which would ban most public employees from collective bargaining if passed. It also specifies that "no public employee will be paid for time spent negotiating terms of employment or testifying before a legislative committee."

Peterson said some unions represent public employees working in essential areas in which strikes could affect a great many people.

"These include fire, police sheriff, state patrol, National Guard, and teacher's unions," said Peterson. The bill "would eliminate these unions," he added. Portions of the bill would require a ruling by the Nebraska Supreme Court, said Peterson.

"If the 13th article of the (state) constitution applies to public unions, it would be unconstitutional," he added.

Suzanne Moshier, president of the UNO chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), said she doesn't consider that kind of legislation desirable. "We certainly consider it important for employees to have the right to bargain collectively."

AAUP has been representing UNO faculty since 1979. "The organization existed long before that on campus, though," said Moshier.

"It is certainly a matter of concern to us," she said. Moshier added that AAUP "would not consider it appropriate to deny that right (to collective bargaining) to the employee groups that Sen. Peterson has included in the bill."

The second portion of the bill states public employees shall not be reimbursed by the state for time spent negotiating or testifying. "The philosophy of that is it is not reasonable to spend public funds to negotiate wages for one individual," said Peterson.

He said there was no question about the constitutionality of this section of the bill. "They cannot (negotiate) on public time," said Peterson.

Moshier said this does not apply to UNO AAUP members. "University instructors are not hourly employees. It's that simple," said Moshier.

"UNO instructors, for example, teach on weekends and evenings," she said. "It's perfectly reasonable that they might do other things during weekday hours."

"Certainly, state employees have the right to lobby," said Moshier. "He (Peterson) certainly doesn't expect them to resign their jobs in order to lobby, I would hope."

Peterson questioned the value of collective bargaining. He said he couldn't understand "why they (union members) believe a union is good for them when what they really do is hurt the good employees and penalize that person in favor of the poor employee."

Peterson said that unions basically negotiate on an across-the-board percentage basis. "There is no reward for excellence in terms of salary when you negotiate on a straight percentage basis," he said.

"Sen. Peterson seems to be misinformed," said Moshier. Again, Moshier said this did not apply to UNO AAUP members.

"Oftentimes agreements involving teachers include merit salary increases," she said. "In our case, part of the raise was across-the-board salary increase, and part of it was merit."

The UNO AAUP chapter began negotiations with the Board of Regents in March 1980 and settled out of court last September. The contract negotiations narrowly missed going before the Commission on Industrial Relations because of impasse.

"In addition, Sen. Peterson fails to take into account the fact that the salaries of teachers working for the state have frequently not kept pace with inflation," said Moshier. "That means that they're taking pay cuts every year."

"It's difficult to get too enthusiastic about a great deal of emphasis on merit pay when satisfactory performance gets rewarded with less purchasing power in the first place," she said.

Peterson ought to look into the matter a little bit more carefully, suggested Moshier.

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Next Week:

Feb. 2 & 3 *Red Wing*

Feb. 4 - 7 *Harper Dillon Band*

UNO NEWMAN
CLUB ANNOUNCES:

WEEKLY NOON MASSES

The UNO Newman Club will be sponsoring noon masses every Wednesday during the semester at St. Margaret Mary's church. Father Frank Lordemann will be the celebrant. For more information call 558-3100.



COME TO THE MOVIES

SPO, BLAC and United Minority Students (UMS) invites everyone to attend free day-time movie presentations honoring the spirit of Black History month. A different film will be shown each Wednesday during February in the Student Center. Here's what's on top for movie goers:

Wed. Feb. 3



Home of the Brave

A 1949 Stanley Kramer production that sensitively explores racial prejudice via a black soldier (James Edwards) World War II experiences with his otherwise all-white platoon stranded on a Japanese-held Pacific Island. Directed by Mark Robson and co-starring Frank Lovejoy and Lloyd Bridges. B & W, USA.

Wed. Feb. 10



Slaves

The story concerns the conflicts a former slave ship captain — now plantation owner — faces when a newly acquired slave begins to influence the others about their human rights. The drama set in the 1950's south, stars Ossie Davis as the activist slave, Dionne Warwick and Stephen Boyd as the slave owner. A 1969 film, color, USA, PG.

Wed. Feb. 12



Intruder in the Dust

Another innovative late forties Hollywood film probing racial hatred. Based on William Faulkner's novel about a poor black man suspected of murdering a white man in a southern town and the daring efforts of a young boy, his friend and an old woman to prove the man's innocence. The 1949 film is a true classic. Directed by Clarence Brown. It stars Claude Jarman, Jr., Juano Hernandez & Porter Hall.

Wed. Feb. 24

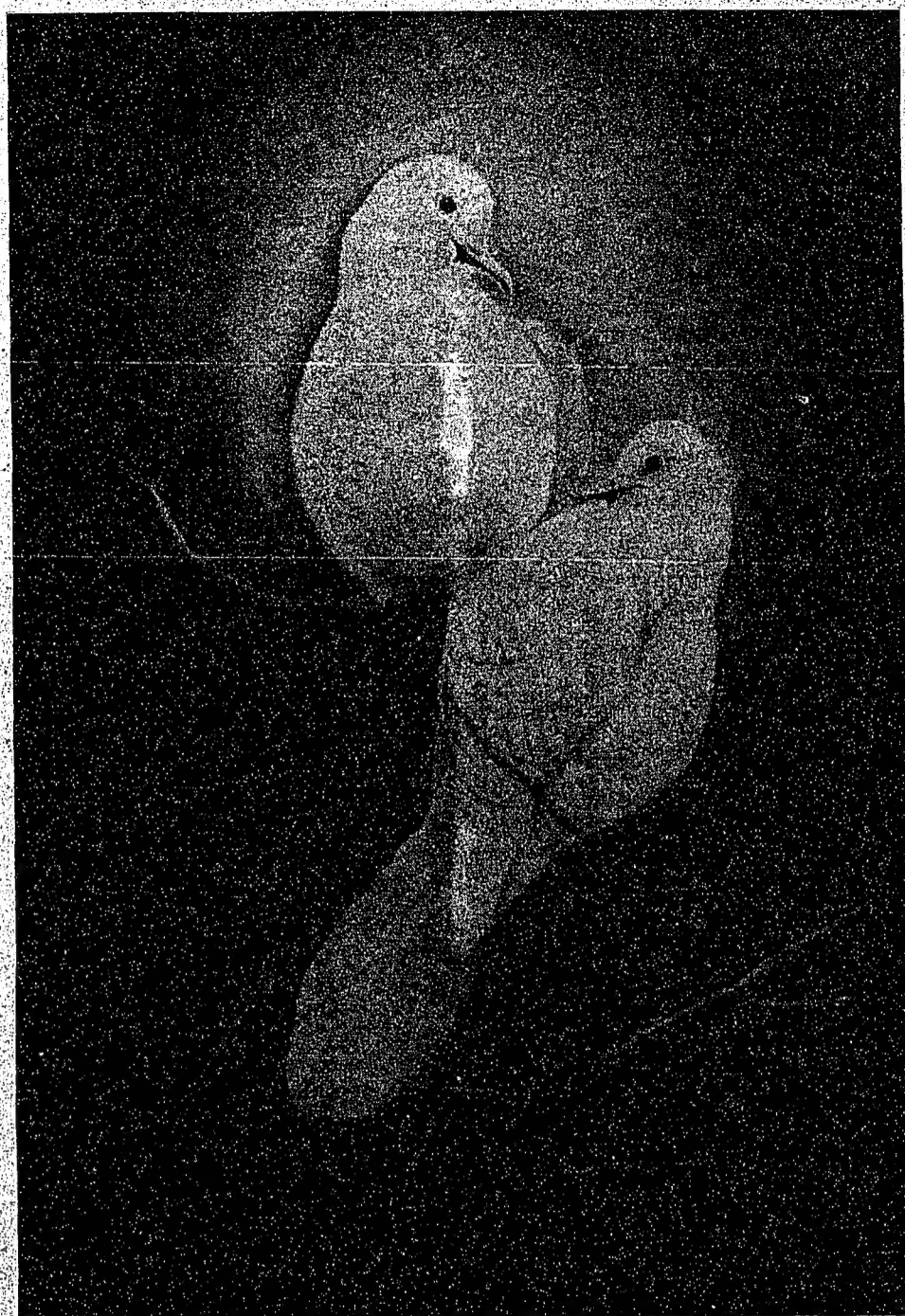


Malcolm X

This 1972 documentary tells the story of the Omaha born black activist who rose from the streets of Harlem to become a dynamo of America's Civil Rights and black consciousness movements. "A brilliantly constructed documentary. It stands as a vital record of a man of our time." — Judith Crist. Narrated by James Earl Jones. Color, PG.

The Feb. 3, 10 and 17 films will be shown in the Student Center's Gallery Room (3rd floor) and the Feb. 24 film in the Ballroom. All films will be shown twice — at 11 a.m. and at 1 p.m. Come to the movies!

Special Feature:



"Doves of Liberty"

"Doves of Liberty," by Jimi Wayne, is part of his collection which was on temporary display in the Milo Bail Student Center.

Today's Friday feature takes a look at Black History Month through a collection of art, photographs and feature articles

Photos by —

Ken Jarecke
Peggi Reagan

Black History Month Past has shown present need for more reflection

The writer is a UNO graduate student.

By Matthew C. Stelly

Because of the efforts of black author and scholar Carter G. Woodson, Negro History Week was established in 1926. Since that time, the concept has evolved into Black History Month, and despite this relevant evolution, the nature and scope of this "celebration" have oftentimes been overshadowed by incorrect analyses and approaches to its implementation.

In 1978 Ralph L. Crowder said "the intention was not to initiate one week's study of Afro-American history. Instead, the observance portrayed the climax of a scientific study of black people throughout the year." And this is the primary point that this article seeks to drive home.

Study. Black people's history is replete with examples of audacity and greatness in the face of oppression and physical and psychological dehumanization. However, it was not until about 200 years ago that we began to reclaim and reconstruct our history so that we would be able to maximally appreciate our contributions to American life and history.

By "study" I am essentially, talking about analysis and research that would enable blacks and whites in this society to overturn past inadequacies with programs and would unify us.

The study of black history enables this to be done. Traditional history,

as we know, has glaring omissions, particularly in those areas and topics that point out contradictions in American democracy. Black history, as Karenga said during his visit to UNO in 1980, is "the most severe critique of American contradiction." But there is more to study than that.

In our times you will find people who claim to be nationalists, who insist that they are concerned about the plight of Third World people. But they don't study. They submit to and repeat the same mistakes that so many of us have made. We have to be able to make interconnections and associations, since it is a fact that history does repeat itself. But we cannot know what to do about the future if our perceptions and understandings of the past are limited to ill-timed quotations, ghetto assumptions, and/or what Pugh called "the we-ain't ready syndrome."

In simpler terms, "he who learns must teach" and it is rank, and reflective of an undeveloped perspective, to believe otherwise.

The refusal or unwillingness to put Black History Month in its proper context lies in our lack of understanding, which again goes back to the unwillingness to study. To know, as it has been said, is to acquire the responsibility to act, and this in and of itself explains why so many of us refuse to work and become involved. It is because we

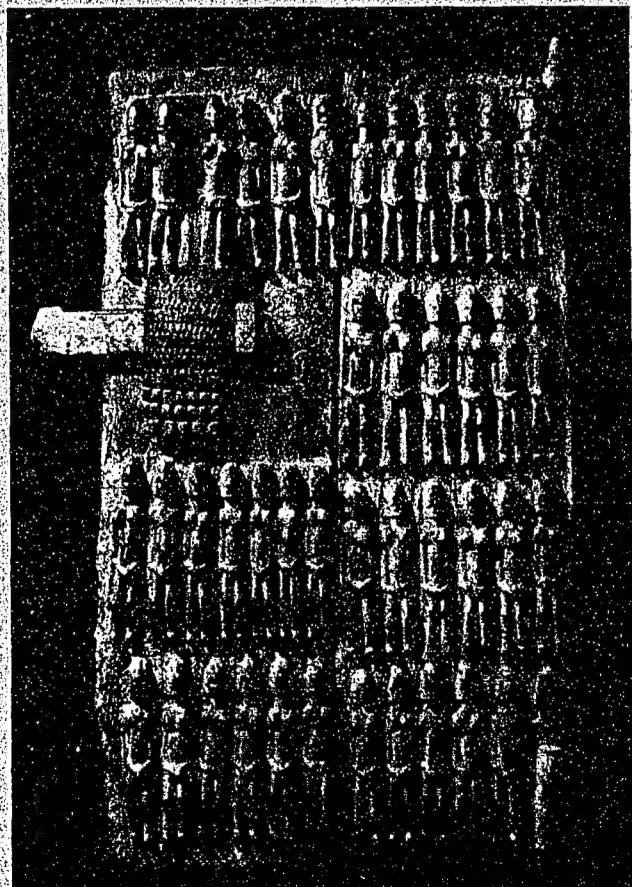
do not know what to do.

Black History Month is a time when we should overcome our past mistakes and catapult ourselves into serious collective study and struggle. What we need are study groups, informal "rap" sessions, and educational forums where we can engage in the creative exchange of ideas.

We pay speakers thousands of dollars to come to our city and tell us what we need to do; we applaud them, have receptions for them and then they leave — thousands of dollars richer — and we still have the same problems that we had before. This gross waste of time, money and energy must be supplanted with concrete programs that will channel those monies into our own community, utilizing community resources to build a base here, rather than making some "sunshine scholar" filthy rich as he tours the country making money off of black people's oppression.

If black history is to have relevance here and now, it should be unalterably linked to our everyday actions and attitudes. This would include its discussion in our classrooms, at the lunch table, and at home. And more importantly, the appreciation of black history means that we do more than just discuss it; that we study it, learn from it, and take what we learn and apply it to the concrete needs of the black community and black students at UNO.

A Gallery of Black Art



Minister says racism perpetrated by society

By Gary DiSilvestro
and Y. E. Bursztyn

"America has drifted into twin societies," Charles King, Jr., president of the Atlanta-based Urban Crisis Center, told a UNO audience.

Speaking before a crowd of 250 in the Milo Bail Student Center Monday night, King said there is a division between white and black societies in the United States.

King, who was interrupted frequently by applause, said there are two aspects to examine when viewing racism in the U.S. He said he would explain "institutional racism" and also what effect it has on minorities in this country.

"There is a point system," said King, a Baptist minister. The society awards two points to white males, one because they are white, another because they are males, he said. The white female gets one point for being white, said King. He added that the black male gets one-half point for being a male and that the black female gets no points.

King then asked for volunteers to demonstrate his point. While one person left the room, the others were told to form a circle. They were told not to allow anyone into the circle. When the person came back into the room, King told him to try and get into the circle. He failed.

"How does that make you feel?" King shouted.

"Real bad," said the volunteer.

"Now you know the feeling of prejudice," said King. He went on to chastise those in the circle for simply following his order and disregarding the effect it

had on another's feelings.

"Don't ever do anything that will hurt someone without first raising a question, without first saying it is wrong. Never cooperate with evil. Frustrate it, thwart it, condemn it," said King, his voice raised.

The audience responded with cheers and applause.

King said the greatest crime of the century "was not what the Nazis did to the Jews. The greatest crime of the century was the white Christians that knew it was happening and didn't say a damn thing about it."

"Everyone asks 'how can we have good race relations?' I am not interested in that. What I want is better conditions for my race."

Serving on the Kerner Commission on Civil Disorder during the Johnson administration, King said he came to a conclusion that changed his life.

"White institutions were responsible for the conditions that led to the violence," said King. "White institutions created the ghetto, white institutions maintain the ghetto, and white society condones the ghetto."

The commission predicted in 1968 that the nation would have three choices: to allow conditions to remain as they were, to enrich the ghetto, or to desegregate society as soon as possible.

King said the commission supported a combination of the latter two options.

"That is what we discussed in 1968," said King. "For the past 13 years I have watched this nation. And it is sad to report that not only did conditions not get better,

they grew worse."

Black politicians, according to King, tend to define the ghetto as "their necessary power base." King said this is inaccurate since the real power still remains in the hands of white institutions.

"Whites see blacks having more jobs, shopping in the same supermarkets and department stores. This allows white people to think that there is black progression. Black persons are progressing, the black people are not."

King followed this statement with some statistics. Almost 5 million black children from welfare families are in segregated school systems, according to King. Seventy-five percent of all men in prison are black and 65 percent of all women in prison are black, he said. Blacks are also five times more likely to have hypertension, and black children are three times more likely to die before they are one year old.

"If that is your political power base," said King, "you can have it."

"You think we got it bad, you should see what white society has done to the American Indians," King added. "They wrote books on 'how we won the west.' What they mean is 'how we killed the Indians.'"

"This building (MBSC) is on land that was once owned by the Indians. Indians ought to be able to go to this school free of charge."

King said he understood the right of people to "pursue happiness," but that "no man has a right to the good life if he does it by making my life bad. This

nation has broken its treaty with the Indians. Now Reagan has broken this nation's treaty with black people."

"If he (Reagan) thinks black people will ride in the back of the bus and sit still, let him know we will not. Never again. NEVER again. NEVER AGAIN," shouted King.

The audience responded with a standing ovation.

"This country should not be preoccupied with a fear of 'Red Russia,' said King. "The enemy of America is white racism."

The answer to America's problems is to be "smarter" than the Pentagon, said the minister.

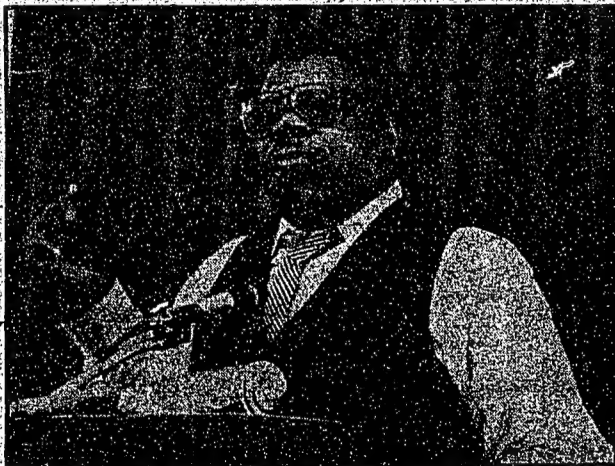
"They have a bomb now that's so damn bad that it kills people and lets the building stand. I want a bomb that will do just the opposite. I want a bomb that will knock down these damn buildings and let the people stand tall. I want a bomb that will kill the rats and cockroaches and let the children stay alive."

King said he was tired of blacks begging to have Martin Luther King's birthday declared a national holiday.

"Next Jan. 15 let us take a holiday. Don't let a hammer hit a nail, don't let a computer compute, don't let a shoe be shined," said King, who was greeted with another standing ovation.

"When white people ask 'what will we do,' we will say 'sit down with us and eat some barbecue.'"

"I wish every minority in this school would stand tall. White folks will cave in. Even if they don't, do it anyway. And if you perish, perish."



King drives home his point: "White institutions created the ghetto, white institutions maintain the ghetto, and white society condones the ghetto."

King urges individuals to react, minorities to 'stand tall'

By Anne Pritchard

As Charles King strode into the Tower Room of the Milo Bail Student Center, conversation and chatter within the room dwindled.

Neatly dressed in a dark pinstripe suit, the large black man seemed to command instant attention as he moved across the floor toward a table filled with microphones.

Lowering his large frame into a chair, his face stern, King began the press conference.

"This country is geared for white people," said King. "All of its institutions, all of its programs are geared for the majority. Any time you gear something for the majority of the people, it invariably has an adverse effect on the minority people."

"That," said King, "is what whites cannot understand when you say racism. Racism does not necessarily mean a negative attitude about black people. It means just having a pro attitude upon white progression."

Pausing to light a cigarette, the founder and

president of the Atlanta Urban Crisis Center scanned his audience, a small, racially-mixed group.

King encourages and insists upon crowd reaction, as he said it is the only way of forcing people to become completely honest about their racial attitudes and feelings.

Only then, according to King, can steps toward conquering racism be taken.

"When whites approach a black person, they try to assure that black that 'I'm not like other whites, so therefore, when I look at you, I just see a person. I don't see color. I'm going to treat you as if you did not have that handicap.'"

Flicking his cigarette with emphasis, King coolly studied the people in the room.

"Now most blacks will accept that when a white person says that because we know they are trying to be nice," said King. "We know they are trying to say in so many words 'look, I don't want to be like other whites. Allow me to im-

pose blinders upon myself and look past the fact that you are a black person.'"

King said this attitude is a lie, because unless a white person acknowledges the black as a minority, he can't recognize those problems associated with being a minority.

"The person that doesn't see color is really saying 'I don't want to get mixed up in the problems you are having as a black person. Let's you and I deal with each other as if you were also white.'"

"How rotten. How wrong," King said, his voice shaking.

He said the Reagan administration is merely symptomatic of what he called America's prejudicial sickness.

"Ronald Reagan is no more than an extension of this racist society's insensitivity," said King. "This insensitivity is built into our political structures to such a deep degree that most politicians understand that to survive as a politician, you must think and act like the dominant

white culture acts and thinks."

"So I don't blame Reagan," continued King. "I blame a culture that produces a Reagan."

King said there is a basic dishonesty that has built up between both races, and that is why he tries to get blacks and whites together to face the problem honestly.

He said the problem of racism is perpetuated by a segregationist society, because "the blacks maintain their anger and the whites maintain their fear." King added that when the two races come together, both suppress their respective emotions and both pretend everything is OK.

"The only thing left in this country to bring the races to an honest relationship is through the school integration," said King. "I've given up on adults, the great hope that I have is that blacks will not give up demanding desegregation."

Pronouncing his words in a slow, measured tone, King said "I am for train-

ing, airplaning, railroad-busing, anything that will get our children together."

King said he tries to make people understand if steps are not taken now to make whites understand racism, the next generation may inherit insurmountable problems.

To accomplish this, King conducts racial awareness and sensitivity seminars throughout the country for corporations, governmental agencies, and various colleges.

His seminars are a lesson in role reversal, as King yells, swears and berates whites in an effort to provoke an honest response.

His expertise in provoking reactions was evidenced as he suddenly leaned back in his chair and said, "Challenge me if you will."

No response was forthcoming.

"Well, you know it's true. Don't you know it's true? You can't prove me wrong. No kind of way you can prove me wrong," said King.

Then, finally, a question.

"Dr. King, are you saying that you don't feel in the last 10 years"

"DON'T TELL ME ABOUT PROGRESS! If whites had become more sensitive to the problem I wouldn't be here now. I would not be speaking like I am speaking now!" said King. "If you stick a knife in a man's back four inches, and if you pull it out two inches, why would you have him say that is progress?"

Silence.

"What is missing in a white man's life is basic black reality put to him in a way he can't get away from. Most of us try to compromise what we say to try to get along," continued King. "Well, I don't try to get along. I don't have to. So I can afford to say what I say to white people."

King laughed. "I'm probably the only black man in America that gets paid to cuss out white men. They pay me! But as a matter of fact, some of my best friends..."

Minister speaks on black/white relations Spectators respond to King's lecture

By Y. E. Bursztyn
and Gary DiSilvestro

"The black community does not need to hear King nearly as much as the white community does," said Gordon Walls, a junior majoring in education and co-ordinator of the Black Community on Campus (BCOC) calendar.

"They charged students \$1 and non-students \$1.50, when the price of admission should have been to bring a white person," he said.

Walls was referring to Charles King, a minister and founder of the Urban Crisis Center in Atlanta, who spoke Monday night in MBSC.

King's lecture was sponsored by SPO. Joel Zarr, manager of student activities, said that he didn't feel the admission charge had much effect on attendance. He said he expected a higher turnout.

Of the 250 people attending King's lecture, the overwhelming majority were black.

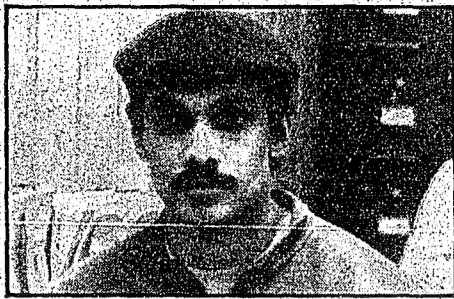
Anette Broyles, a junior majoring in social work, was one of the handful of whites in attendance. She said she came because it was required for her minorities class. Broyles said she probably wouldn't have come if it wasn't required.

There were a variety of reasons expressed for attending the lecture.

Lawrence McVoy, a member of the Omaha School Board, said he had heard King speak in Atlanta at a theology seminar. McVoy said he wanted to hire King for an in-service training workshop of OPS next year.

"I saw King on the Donahue show last summer," said Mike Carroll, visiting instructor with the Goodrich program. "I found him to be dynamic and compassionate."

At a reception after the lecture, King said that he's always thrilled to speak on campuses. He said his goal is to make blacks and whites face reality. The school



Gordon Walls

system is where we must start to build a better society, he added.

King's lecture impressed those interviewed afterward. Michelle Moore, president of UNO-NAACP, said she now understood that "we are the people who must change things."

Moore said she encourages everybody who missed King's lecture to see the videotape in the United Minority Students office.

Fred Willis Jr., president of Omega Psi Phi, said he saw King's speech as the beginning of a rejuvenation period in which the consciousness of people is raised. He cited BCOC and the increased activity of blacks in Student Government as examples.

Last Monday's lecture and an art show entitled "Bringing Beauty From Behind The Wall II" in the Dodge Room of MBSC were the first events to kick off Black History Month.

Vivienne L. Collins, 1981-82 UNO homecoming queen, said that this month represents all the trials, tribulations, and accomplishments of black people throughout history. Collins added that this celebration doesn't have to be limited to one particular month.

Student President/Regent Florene Langford said that "history books omit black people, except as slaves, and we've contributed enormously to this society."

Black History Month Calendar

UNIVERSITIES

UNO

Feb. 1

Soul Food Day, sponsored by Black Liberators for Action on Campus (BLAC)

Feb. 3, 11-1 p.m.

Movie, "Home of the Brave," Gallery Room, Milo Ball Student Center, sponsored by the Student Programming Organization (SPO)

Feb. 5, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker, Dr. Kaylene Richards-Ekeke, "The Black Woman: Struggles of Today," MBSC

Feb. 10, 11-1 p.m.

Movie, "Slaves," Gallery Room MBSC, SPO

Feb. 10-11

Speaker, Hubert Locke, schedule and topic to be announced, SPO

Feb. 12, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker, Alonzo Smith, "Black People and Abraham Lincoln," MBSC

Feb. 16

Poetry Reading, BLAC

Feb. 17, 11-1 p.m.

Movie, "Intruder in the Dust," Gallery Room, MBSC, SPO

Feb. 19

Art Show, BLAC

Feb. 19, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker, Dr. Daniel Boamah-Wiafo, "Garveyism and the Pan African Movement," MBSC

Feb. 22, 8 p.m.

Poet Nikki Giovanni will be featured at Creighton University. SPO will provide transportation

Feb. 23

Africa Day, BLAC

Feb. 24, 11-1 p.m.

Movie, "Malcolm X," Gallery Room, MBSC, SPO

Feb. 25, 7:30 p.m.

Speaker in Lincoln, Dr. Alvin Poussaint, professor of psychiatry and dean of students at Harvard Medical School, "Societal Problems and 'Roadblocks to Unity for Blacks,'" SPO will provide transportation

Feb. 26, 12-1 p.m.

Speaker, Julien LaFontant, "We Want to Survive," MBSC

Feb. 27

Mr. and Ms. Black UNO, BLAC

For further information contact BLAC at 554-2412 or SPO at 554-2623.

Other Locations

Feb. 4, 4 p.m.

Adams Community Center, 3230 Creighton Blvd., Movie, 444-5164

Feb. 11, 4 p.m.

Adams Community Center, Movie

Feb. 14, 2-5 p.m.

Great Plains Black Museum, 2213 Lake St., Open House, 344-0350

Feb. 18, 4 p.m.

Adams Community Center, Movie

Feb. 25, 4 p.m.

Adams Community Center, Movie

Feb. 27, 1-3 p.m.

North Omaha Community Development, 1502 N. 24th St., panel discussion, "The Black Community in the '80s," 346-2211

Creighton University

Feb. 1, 6:30 p.m.

Speaker, City Councilman Fred Conley

Feb. 3, 7:30 p.m.

Gospel Extravaganza

Feb. 5, 7 p.m.

Talent Show

Feb. 13

Movie, "Imitation of Life"

Feb. 15

Speaker, Al Curtis Robinson, Mutual of Omaha

Feb. 22, 8 p.m.

Poet, Nikki Giovanni

For further information, contact Celeste Nichols at 280-2165.

UNL

Feb. 1, 7 p.m.

Opening ceremonies, "Do We Know Where We're Going?" Nebraska Union

Feb. 5, 7:30 p.m.

Gospel Music Extravaganza; Morning Star Baptist Church from Omaha, Nebraska Union

Feb. 7, 7 and 9 p.m.

Foreign Film: "The Other Francisco," Sheldon Art Gallery; \$3 non-students

Feb. 17, 7:30 p.m.

Speaker, Kermit McMurtry, executive vice president of Grambling University, "Direction of Black Students" and "Role of Black Colleges," Nebraska Union

Feb. 25, 7:30 p.m.

Speaker, Dr. Alvin Poussaint, Nebraska Union

For further information, contact Kenneth Gilreath or Phyllis Hamilton at 472-2454.

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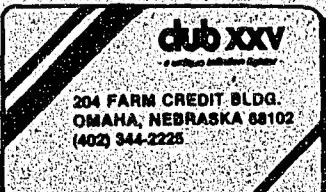
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AND AT THE END OF NEXT WEEK
"Ah Hell it's Sunday"
2 fers 9 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Contests - Prizes
71st & Pacific



Allison... Motown gives him the blues.

Legendary Luther lives blues

"Luther's playing at the Zoo tonight, are you going?" asked Hytree.

"Luther?"
"Yeah, Mr. Chicago Blues."
"What's he like?"
"Well, cross B.B. King with Jimi Hendrix and you have Luther Allison. Check him out, bro."

I did check out Luther Allison. It was five years ago at the Zoo Bar in Lincoln. His band opened the set with three jazzy numbers.

Then Luther was introduced, and man did he wail on his guitar. I was impressed, but I hadn't seen anything yet.

During the third set, he strutted out on to P Street, in the cold December weather, on to the snow, guitar in hand (he has an extra long cord for such occasions), sporting an all-white outfit, kneeling on the cold pavement, playing from a place deep in his soul, which was evidenced by raw emotion transposing his facial expressions.

By the end of the evening the barroom crowd of more than 200 was on its tables and in the aisles. Everyone was screaming from the top of their lungs. It seemed as though the audience and the band had become one in all the frenzied activity.

Last Saturday evening he performed in Omaha at the Howard Street Tavern before 200 people. I talked with Luther before he went on stage and he seemed much more serious than times past.

You see, Luther has a case of the blues. He has no record label at the present. He signed with Motown at one point in his career, but they didn't pay any attention to him.

"Motown could have done a lot better," said Luther, "but, you know—'why spend all this money on the blues? The blues is a dying cause, right?'—as far as they (Motown executives) are concerned."

He has no manager. His ex-business

manager neglected him while working to make Cheap Trick a success. He is still managing Cheap Trick, according to Luther.

He has little, if any, recognition in this country. In Europe, they play his music on FM radio. France regards him as something of a legend. But the Arkansas native can't get his due recognition in his homeland.

Luther has a case of the blues. But in this business it works to his advantage. As he takes to the stage he commands everyone's attention.

His raucous, embracing voice grabs you, squeezes, and then either gently lets you down or smashes you against the wall. Luther's fingers slide up and down his guitar as he drives home a story that, at times, is incomprehensible.

It matters not that you understand what he says but that you feel what he's singing. You relate your own experiences on the melting pot which was once a dance floor.

"People work hard all week long," said Luther. "They get so caught up into what they're doing that they gotta escape."

His music gives you a chance to release all your pent frustrations. It drains your energy only to recharge it with more.

He is backed by Professor Eddie Lusk on keyboards. The "Professor" has jammed with the likes of Son Seals, Eddie Clearwater, and Junior Wells. He gave up his own private music school to play with Luther.

Maurice Vaughn takes care of rhythm guitar and sax. Donald 'Hye Pockets' Robertson dominates on drums. And John 'Pops' McFarlane plays bass.

Luther's gut-wrenching performance captivated the crowd. When the tavern turned on its lights as a signal to go home, Luther kept on playing as the crowd screamed for more.

—Y.E. Burszty

Up and Coming

Up and Coming will appear in the Friday Gateway. Information for publication should be in the Gateway office by 1 p.m. the preceding Friday. Due to space limitation, priority will be given to timely announcements by student organizations.

Pen and Sword Meet
Pen & Sword Society will hold a general meeting Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 3 p.m. in the Council Room on the third floor of the Milo Bail Student Center (MBSC). Members are encouraged to attend.

O Boy, Oboe
Kermit Peters, professor of music at UNO, will present a free oboe recital in the Performing Arts Center Recital Hall at 8 p.m. Sunday.

Bus. Rush
Attention all business majors. Sunday is your day to meet other business students at Phi Chi Theta's spring rush. Come to the Tower Room at MBSC at 6 p.m. Snacks

and refreshments will be served.

Save the River — Drink Beer!
The Save the Niobrara River Association is sponsoring a chili feed and beer bash at the Ranch Bowl (downstairs), 1600 So. 72 St., at 7 p.m. Feb. 6. One dollar at the door for chili and refreshments, 25 cents for beer.

Press re-redress
The UNO Publication Committee is scheduled to meet at noon today in the Gateway office, Annex 17.

We Answer Major Questions
Questions about your career goals or academic major? Start finding your answers at the Career Development Workshop beginning Feb. 3. Develop your career goals, plan an effective educational program, and learn more about resume writing.

Sessions will meet on five consecutive Wednesdays in the Career Development Center, Eppley Administration Building, Room 115. Registration is \$10. To register or for more information, contact Dorothy Graham, at 554-2409.

May I Have This Dance?
Aerobic Dance classes, co-sponsored by Campus Recreation and the College of Continuing Studies, are being offered for eight weeks, beginning Feb. 8. Fee is \$25.

Stanza Bonanza
UNO English professors Dave Nicklin and Michael Skau will recite from their own works at the Community's Workshop poetry reading tonight at 8.

The readings will be held in Annex 21, 123 So. Elmwood Road, just west of the library. The public is invited and there is no admission charge.

'Side by Side' looks at life, love

"Side by Side by Sondheim" at M's Pub in the Old Market is a sparkling celebration of the lyrics and music of Stephen Sondheim. Director Gordon Cantello has created an enchanting setting with a few platforms and a handful of props, and has assembled an excellent cast.

Sondheim's music has graced shows like "West Side Story," "Follies," "Gypsy," "Company," and "A Little Night Music." "Side by Side by Sondheim" is a collection of his work from his well-known shows and songs from shows that are not so well-known, but are, nonetheless, lovely.

Sondheim's songs usually explore his favorite themes: love, New York, which he calls "a city of strangers," and life in the theater. Sondheim pokes fun at the theater's many capricious forms, but adores its glories and survivors.

The four singers in "Side by Side" — Peggy Horrocks, Ron Arden,

Robin Helleso and Kristin Sparks — are a well-coordinated ensemble. Narrator Patty Driscoll introduced the songs and provides information about Sondheim and his work.

The group's numbers are always well-balanced. Horrocks shines as the vapid, one-night stand stewardess singing "Barcelona." She also conveys the pre-wedding jitters of "Getting Married."

Helleso communicates numbing loneliness in his interpretation of "Being Alive." He was wickedly campy as the horn-playing stripper from "Gypsy."

Arden was bitingly funny in the sarcastic farewell to a tyrannical, unfeeling mate in "Could I Leave You?"

Sparks beautifully renders Sondheim's usually mishandled song, "Send in the Clowns," making it rich with irony, instead of soaked with self-pity.

Driscoll's enthusiasm made zesty bridges out of narration that could easily have become an annoying

interruption. Driscoll also sings an hilarious song, "I Never Do Anything Twice," about a madam who would do anything once.

The simple setting and intimate atmosphere of M's ideally complemented the production. The audience was small, due possibly to bad weather, but enthusiastic.

Accompanied by only two pianos (and by Arden on the violin for one number), the cast still sounds like a full chorus. The elegant dance numbers by choreographer Rick Brayshaw fit the show perfectly.

Cantello and producer Ann Meyer are offering a new alternative in entertainment for Omaha with this production. It is a lively evening and well worth braving winter weather to see.

"Side by Side" plays again Feb. 8, 11, 13, 15, and 19 at 8 p.m. with dinner served at 6. A matinee is scheduled for Feb. 13 at 2.

—Cynthia R. Harvey

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Sports

Mavs shoot down SDU

The UNO Mavericks unleashed a red-hot shooting performance Monday night to down South Dakota 80-73 and move its record to 15-3.

The Mavs' win put them at 5-1 in NCC play, tied with North Dakota for first place in the conference.

UNO displayed why it is ranked first in the nation, as they shot 72 percent from the floor.

The Mavs' sizzling shooting was evident by the 14 of 15 field goal shooting by sophomore guard Dean Thompson. Thompson finished the evening with 31 points, his career high, and dished off six assists.

UNO blew open a 35-26 half time lead by turning their lead into a comfortable 39-26 margin. The Coyotes fought to stay in the game, but the Mavs were able to control the tempo by penetrating the USD defense and hitting on buckets from the inside.

UNO built its biggest lead of the game in the second half. The Mavs were able to mount a 16-point cushion on three different occasions — 47-31, 49-33, and 51-35.

USD continued to battle back late in the contest and was able to chisel the lead to seven, 72-65, with less than four minutes remaining to play.

The Coyotes couldn't come any closer, however, as they were forced to foul to regain possession of the ball. The Mavs capitalized on USD's fouls by canning six of six free throws.

The Mavs started the game with cold shooting, but got its offense untracked midway through the first half. The first half was nip and tuck as both teams

exchanged several baskets.

The Coyotes were hampered by early foul trouble by freshman guard Don Warren. Warren hit on four field goals in the opening half but also had four personals. Barry Glanzer picked up the slack and pumped in 10 points in the first half and 24 for the game.

The Mavs set two Dakota Dome records — in team shooting and in Thompson's individual shooting percentage of 93.5.

Tony Cunningham followed Thompson in scoring honors with 17.

The Mavs outrebounded the Coyotes 29-22 but committed 20 turnovers.

UNO played its third straight road game Wednesday night at Greeley, Colo., against Northern Colorado. They will be home tomorrow, playing Northern Colorado at 8 p.m. in the Fieldhouse.

Game statistics:

UNO						
	FG	FT	RB	A	PF	TP
Manning	2-3	0-0	3	4	3	4
Thompson	14-15	3-3	8	6	0	31
Suggs	1-2	0-0	0	2	1	2
Keel	2-5	2-5	1	2	1	6
Cunningham	7-10	3-4	4	0	3	17
Rust	2-2	0-0	1	0	0	4
Sodawasser	2-5	1-2	2	3	3	5
Riedel	4-5	3-4	9	4	3	11
Totals	34-47	12-18	29	21	14	80
Team rebounds — 6, Turnovers — 20, Shot percentage — 72.0						
South Dakota						
	FG	FT	RB	A	PF	TP
Glanzer	12-18	0-0	2	4	4	24
Kalich	0-0	0-0	0	0	0	0
Warren	7-14	0-0	1	1	5	14
Gustafson	0-0	0-0	1	0	2	0
Neal	0-2	0-0	1	3	3	0
Williams	1-2	1-2	3	2	1	3
Rembert	1-3	0-0	5	0	0	2
Bunn	4-8	3-5	6	1	2	11
Bykowski	8-13	3-5	3	1	2	19
Totals	33-60	7-12	22	19	73	
Team rebounds — 1, Turnovers — 18, Shot percentage — 55.0						
UN-Omaha				35	45	80
At South Dakota				26	47	73
A-2,000.						

Dale sets new track records

All-American Regina Dale broke two records in the track meet against Midland last Sunday. Dale bounded over her old record in the long jump for a distance of 18-3 1/2 feet, and she put Mary Dineen's 300 yard dash

record of 37.5 to rest with 37.1.

The Lady Mavs track team will take on South Dakota State tomorrow at 1 p.m. in the Fieldhouse.

"What's different about this meet," said Condon, "is that we're defending

indoor NCC champions, and they're outdoor NCC champions. I think they're going to give us a very difficult time. They have five all-Americans in the 1,500 and 3,000 events. But I think we'll take over in sprints."

UNO ranks No. 1!

For the first time in UNO basketball history, the Mavericks are rated No. 1 in the nation in NCAA Division II. UNO, rated fourth last week, was a cinch to move up in the rankings as top-ranked Virginia Union, number two, Wright and third-rated California-Berkeley all lost this past week.

"I don't think it came as a surprise," said Coach Bob Hanson. "I thought we'd make either one or two. Now what we have to do is maintain our position."

The Mavericks have had a roller coaster ride in the NCAA ratings since the season began. Their first ranking was at No. 2, then they plunged to seventh after losing to the South Dakota State Jackrabbits Jan. 9. Last week they

edged back up to No. 4, and this week's turnarounds have placed them where they are.

"The attitude of the players has been good, and I hope it continues to be good," said Hanson. "I talked to the players about keeping a level head. I'm going to attempt to keep mine level too."

NCAA DIVISION II TOP TEN

	Points
1. UNO (15-3)	169
2. Wright State (14-2)	163
3. Cal State Northridge (14-2)	142
4. Kentucky Wesleyan (15-2)	137
5. North Dakota (15-3)	106
6. Virginia Union (10-2)	100
7. Sacred Heart (15-3)	98
8. Springfield (11-1)	95
9. Bloomsburg (10-3)	84
10. Cheyney State (8-2)	80

Freshman 'Soap' starts team

By Jeff Heineman

Vernon Manning drives toward two North Dakota defenders on the fast break. As he reaches the free throw line, he deceives his opponents by suddenly pulling up and slipping the ball out of his right hand to a lanky, 6-9 No. 42, who grabs the ball and slams it through the net. The crowd roars and announcer Terry Forsberg makes it official: "Terry Sodoodaawasssser!!!!"

Terry Sodawasser is the Mavericks' starting forward but he is also a freshman, which makes his status a little rare. A freshman forward has not started for UNO since Glen Moberg in 1975. Sodawasser didn't begin the season with the starting job. The change occurred early in the schedule when starting forward Rick Keel fell into a brief slump, and UNO coach Bob Hanson called on Sodawasser to pick up the slack.

"I was paranoid at first," said Sodawasser. "Rick is a good friend of mine and I thought now he is going to be upset because I took his job. But it didn't turn out that way. Rick is trying to help me, which has helped me to relax because I just don't like getting people angry. I guess that's just the way I am."

"Soap" is Sodawasser's nickname, and the circumstances surrounding how he received it are unusual.

He transferred to Davenport, Iowa, Assumption High School two days before classes started, and one of his teacher received a class list which had his name spelled S-o-p-a instead of S-o-d-a. The same teacher also liked reducing long last names for memory's sake.

"Well, no one would like to be called sop, so he moved the 'a' in front of the 'p' and it came up soap," said Sodawasser. "It just stuck with me ever since. My mother, however, hates it."

Sodawasser's mother may hate the nickname, but the way her son has played basketball only brings smiles. So far, he's averaged nine points a game and 5.6 rebounds.

Sodawasser came to UNO with impressive credentials. During his senior year at Assumption, he averaged 15



Sodawasser

points and 10 rebounds a game while leading his team to a third place finish at the Iowa state tournament.

Despite his performance, only UNO and an Iowa NAIA school tried to recruit him. It was his high school coach, however, who helped make his selection easy.

"I never got along with my high school coach," said Sodawasser, "and it turned out he was offered a job at this other school, which just turned me away from it."

When he is at home in Davenport, one of his favorite things to do is to shoot hoops on a nine-foot basket in the neighborhood with his friends, or just spend time messing around with his little brother.

Since moving to Omaha, Sodawasser spends time sitting in his apartment listening to music or fixing his car when he's not studying or at practice.

"I really don't like any other sports besides basketball," said Sodawasser. "I'm not a very active person. I just enjoy sitting around doing nothing."

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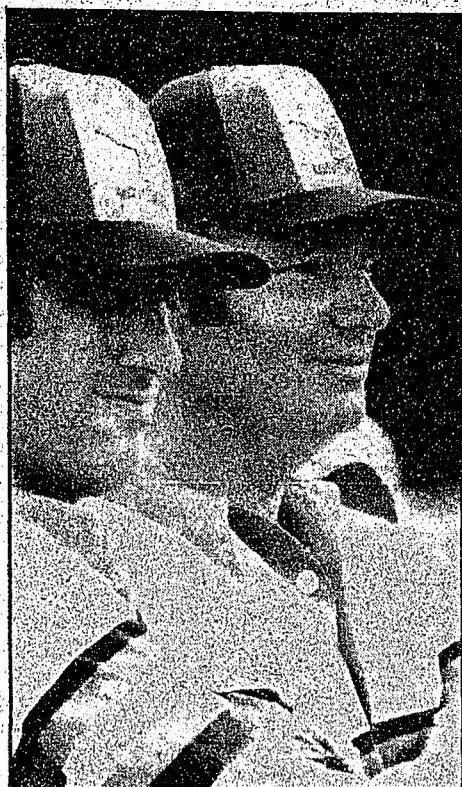
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'Riverboat Gambler' sails without wishbone



Offense coordinator Chuck Osberg at left, and head coach Sandy Buda survey their players at work.

By Gary DiSilvestro

If you are writing a paper about the wishbone offense, you may be able to find some reference material in the UNO athletic office.

"We have some wishbone playbooks that aren't top secret anymore," said UNO head football coach Sandy Buda. He announced earlier this week that the Mavs would drop the wishbone and return to the multiple offense next season.

Buda said the decision was made by Chuck Osberg, offensive coordinator, and himself "some time" after the end of the season.

"We didn't want to decide right after the season ended," said Buda, "or emotion would have interfered with our decision."

Last fall was the first losing season for Buda at UNO (5-6). Buda teams previously compiled records of 8-3, 8-3 and 7-3.

Buda added that he didn't want to wait the two or three years Oklahoma coaches told him it would take to build a winning wishbone team. "I'm not a very patient guy," he said.

UNO suffered a number of injuries this past season. Between spring practice and the end of the season, some team members had undergone 14 separate operations. Among the injuries was one

which sidelined Randy Naran, the sophomore who shared quarterback duties with junior Mark McManigal.

"That injury caused us to be cautious with Mark (McManigal), and you can't worry about your quarterback and run a successful wishbone," said Buda.

He said he felt team members, for the most part, had lost confidence in the wishbone offense. He thought the injuries also had a demoralizing effect.

"(Morale) is like a pimple," said Buda. "It comes to a head and bursts."

UNO had a young team last year, and Buda indicated he expects to have a well-seasoned group of players to work with this fall. Buda said he is stricter on standards for awarding team letters than most coaches. To earn a letter at UNO a player must participate in eight or more varsity games.

The Mavs had 49 lettermen last season and 41 of them were underclassmen. Consequently, Buda has only eight scholarships to work with for recruiting.

According to Buda, recruiting is "going well," and he expects to get "most of the athletes we have targeted." He added that he doesn't want to put "too much pressure" on prospects this early in the year.

Buda described Phil Montandon, a 6-3, 198-pound transfer from Ellsworth Junior College in Iowa, as "an excellent

punter, like Mark Schlecht." Montandon averaged more than 40 yards a punt at Ellsworth, and hit the top of the Unidome at Northern Iowa on one occasion. "He has a major league leg," Buda added.

Another transfer is Dave Blair, a 6-4, 225-pound tight end from Iowa Central College.

Buda said the Mavs will rely on speed next season.

"We have good speed for the North Central Conference," he said. He added that the team is not as big as he'd like, but the "speed should make up for any loss there." He said the team's quickness is the best since he came to UNO.

Targeting recruits is not an easy task, said Buda. "We have to look two years down the road," he said. Buda said he hopes to recruit linebackers, defensive backs, interior linemen and one or two quarterbacks.

Spring practice will have an effect on the depth chart, according to Buda. He said the quarterback position may be shared by McManigal and Naran. He added that freshman quarterback Mark Sanchez is also likely to see varsity action.

Spring practice begins March 30 and culminates with a scrimmage April 25.

"Our guys are hungry again," Buda said of team morale. "We will dust ourselves off and come back stronger."

Sports Quiz

- Which UNO All-American quarterback went on to become an all-pro wide receiver for the Miami Dolphins?
a. Rudy Rotella
b. Dan Klepper
c. Marlin Briscoe
d. Roger Sayers
- What Omaha mayor proclaimed January as "Lady Mavs Month"?
a. Eugene Leahy
b. Edward Zorinsky
c. Al Veys
d. Mike Boyle
- Lady Mav Basketball player Mary Henke averaged _____ points per game during the 1980-81 season.
a. 14.1
b. 11.3
c. 7.3
d. 20.0
- In what sport did UNO win its first national championship?
a. Football
b. Bowling
c. Darts
d. Basketball
- In the very first UNO-UNL baseball double-header, in 1973, who won both games?
a. UNO, 16-3 and 6-0
b. UNL, 10-3 and 14-0
c. UNO, 8-6 and 6-3
d. UNL, 9-0 and 12-3
- What is the name of the women's softball coach?
a. Cheri Mankenberg
b. Chris Miner
c. Mary Conway
d. Chris Muller

ANSWERS: 1. c., 2. c., 3. b., 4. b., 5. b., 6. d.

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Student Government Office, Room 134 MBSC

Swim records broken in meet

The UNO Swim Club established eight new team records in a 61-49 victory over Concordia College at the HPER pool Tuesday.

The Mavs were led by Pat McCormick, who set records in the 200-yard individual medley and 200-yard backstroke to win both events, and swam the backstroke leg of the victorious, record-setting 400 medley relay.

Jim Rodgers became UNO's second double-winner, stroking to wins in the 100 and 200 freestyles, both also in team record time.

The Mavs' strategy going into the meet was to win both relays (which were worth seven points to the winner with the loser getting none) and pick up enough points in the individual events to win.

The strategy proved to be unnecessary. After the team of McCormick, Todd Samland, Tom Miles, and Mike Randolph swam to victory in the medley relay, the Mavs rolled off wins in the next seven swimming events.

The run started when Miles won the 1000 freestyle and Rodgers followed with his 200 win. In the next event, Randolph touched out teammate Mark Schwietz by one-hundredth of a second (22.99 to 23.) to win the 50 freestyle. Both times were under the previous team record of 23.4 seconds.

By then, UNO led 30-3 and for all practical purposes, the meet was over.

"I think this really gives them a lift," said Coach Paul Cerio. It will make them feel the workouts have been worthwhile.

To me, the times are more important than the win. If they had swam these times against LSU (Louisiana State, a Division I power and UNO's opponent last Dec. 4, I would have been happy."

The swim team will meet the University of Manitoba at 7 tonight in the HPER building.

400 Medley Relay—1. UNO (McCormick, Samland, Miles and Randolph), 8:56.81 2. Concordia, 4:15.61.
1000 Free—1. Miles, UNO, 11:59.42 2. Cordes, UNO, 12:12.05.
200 Free—1. Rodgers, UNO, 1:51.94 2. Slogr, UNO, 2:07.44.
40 Free—1. Randolph, UNO, 22.99 2. Schwietz, UNO, 23.00.
200 IM—1. McCormick, UNO, 2:09.80 2. Martin, C, 2:10.84.
1M Diving—1. Trim, C, 125.00 2. Kautson, C, 104.20.
200 Butterfly—1. Steinauer, UNO, 2:27.55 2. Schwienko, C, 3:13.48.
100 Free—1. Rodgers, UNO, 50.23 2. Slogr, UNO, 57.19.
200 Back—1. McCormick, UNO, 2:10.56 2. Allen, C, 2:24.14.
500 Free—1. Martin, C, 5:23.73 2. Cordes, UNO, 5:43.08.
3 IM Diving—1. Hunt, C, 129.20 2. Trim, C, 122.10.
200 Breaststroke—Allen, C, 2:30.14 2. Samland, UNO, 2:31.48.
400 Free Relay—1. Concordia, 4:59.09.

'A' and 'B' battle

The intramural basketball season moved into regular season action last Monday night with an entire slate of "A" League games played.

The ranking after much hard play look like this:

"A" League

1. Gandolf's Gunners
2. Chairmen of the Board
3. Blues Brothers
4. Slam Dunk
5. WAPA

"B" League

1. Hot Fudge Anchovies
2. South Omaha Boys
3. Team X
4. Pikes
5. Sig Tau

Lady Mavs edged out; rating slumps to ninth

The Lady Mavs sunk to ninth place in the national Division II basketball ratings this week after losing to South Dakota Monday night, 65-63.

"Each time we step out on the floor, it controls our destiny and where we'll be in the ratings," said Coach Cherri Mankenberg.

The first half of action saw UNO start out slow, but build up to an even keel with the Coyotes at halftime, 34-34.

South Dakota led throughout the entire game, often by 11 or 12 points, because of the leadership of Coyote Renee Steeve, who threw in some long shots for 14 points.

With 8:25 left to play and the score 58-47, the Lady Mavs started bouncing back. They had control of the ball in the final seconds of the game but couldn't get the tying basket in.

"We're not taking it well," Mankenberg said. "We had a lot of mistakes, a lot of turnovers, and a high percentage of missed shots."

Some of the players, she said, might have been nervous going into the game because on the trip to Vermillion, one of the travel vans was struck by a jack-knifing semitrailer truck. No one was injured.

But Mankenberg said the accident was no excuse for the Lady Mavs' performance. She said that the players' self-control should overcome such distractions.

UNO's next game is tonight against the

University of Iowa Hawkeyes in the Fieldhouse at 7:30. Tonight is also "Pepsi Night" for the Lady Mavs, with free admission, free popcorn, free hot dogs and free t-shirts to the first 1,000 people admitted. Also, 100 solid gold ingots will be given away. Four thousand people attended last year's event.

The statistics from Monday's game are as follows:

UNO					
	FG	FT	A REB	PF	TP
11 Samuel	0-1	0-0	2	3	2
15 Gault	1-2	0-0	0	1	2
21 Hengemuehler	3-4	0-0	1	8	1
28 Beaver	1-7	0-0	5	2	5
33 Edmonds	1-4	3-5	1	1	2
35 Henke	0-10	1-3	0	9	2
48 Linthacum	8-16	1-3	1	9	17
53 Sullivan	6-14	2-3	0	7	14
TOTALS	25-64	11-20	10	46	17
SDU					
	FG	FT	A REB	PF	TP
02 Olerich	4-8	0-0	1	8	4
20 Dalloy	0-2	0-0	0	1	0
24 Steeve	6-14	2-4	3	1	4
32 Pancoast	0-3	0-0	2	0	0
40 Wallen	4-11	3-6	10	6	2
44 Haase	5-7	0-0	6	7	3
50 Finley	2-4	5-6	0	10	2
54 Petersen	6-13	1-4	0	7	13
TOTALS	27-62	11-19	22	46	19

UNO 34 29 63
South Dakota 34 31 65

This week's NCAA Women's Division II ratings are:

1-2. Tuskegee (tie)	17-1	116
1-2. Cal Poly-Pomona (tie)	15-5	116
3. Norfolk State	11-1	98
4. Cal Poly-SLO	16-7	93
5. Oakland, Mich.	11-3	89
6. Springfield	11-0	80
7. Northern Kentucky	13-2	67
8. Valdosta State	11-5	55
9. UNO	11-4	62
10. Chapman	11-2	45

Classifieds

UNO students, faculty and staff: \$2.50 per week (2 insertions-25 word maximum). Business ads: \$5 per week (2 insertions-25 word maximum). All ads must be prepaid. Deadline: 2 p.m. Friday for following week's issues. Lost and found ads pertaining to UNO are run at no charge.

HELP WANTED:
PART-TIME evening and weekend sales clerks wanted for Omaha bookstore opening Feb. 1. Apply in writing to: J & L Lee Bookstore, P.O. Box 5575, Lincoln, NE 68505.

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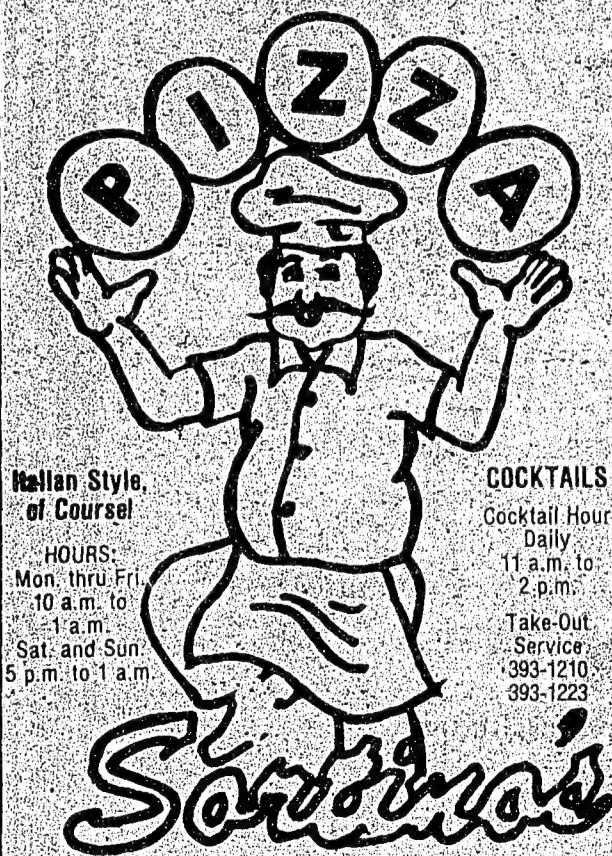
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SET of 5 keys near library during week of finals. Please contact Erin at 399-9291.

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The Student Activities Budget Commission will hear budget proposals in the following manner:

- Monday, February 8,** MBSC Gallery Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of SPO Budget Requests
- Wednesday, February 10,** MBSC Board Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of HSO Budget Requests
- Friday, February 12,** MBSC Board Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of Gateway Budget Requests
- Monday, February 15,** MBSC Gallery Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of SG/UNO Budget Requests
- Wednesday, February 17,** MBSC Board Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of WRC Budget Requests
- Friday, February 19,** MBSC Board Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of UMS Budget Requests
- Monday, February 22,** MBSC Gallery Room — 3:00 p.m.
Discussion of ISS Budget Requests
- Wednesday, February 24,** MBSC Board Room — 3:00 p.m.
Fund B, Discussion of Contingency & Review
- Friday, February 26,** MBSC Gallery Room — 3:00 p.m.
Final Review

SUPER SALAD SPECIAL

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